

Inmate Calling Service (ICS) Market Distinctions Prisons vs. Jails

From a high level viewpoint, it may seem that inmate telephone service is all the same regardless of the type of detention facility. However, this could not be further from the truth. While all inmates have a need to contact loved ones, legal counsel and others; there is a significant distinction between Prison inmates and those housed in County and Local Jails (“Jails”)—the main driver of which is the length of time the inmate is housed in the facility.

Inmate Turnover

Each Jail and Prison facility has a fixed capacity or number of beds. The rate at which the inmate population changes is the Inmate turnover. Prisons generally house only inmates that have been tried, convicted and sentenced. Inmates in Prisons are there for a matter of many months or years. In contrast, the majority of inmates in a Jail have been arrested, but not yet tried or convicted. The typical inmate stay in a Jail may be just a matter of hours or days. Historically 66% of all inmates booked are released in 72 hours.

According to Bureau of Justice statistics,¹ the national turnover average for Jails is 62.2% per week, which equates to 267.5% over the course of a single month. See *Figure 1*.

Jail Inmates at Midyear 2011 - Statistical Tables

Figure 1

TABLE 4						
Average daily jail population, admissions, and turnover rate, by size of jurisdiction, week ending June 30, 2010 and 2011						
Jurisdiction size^c	Average daily population^a		Estimated number of admissions during the last week in June		Weekly turnover rate^b	
	2010	2,011	2,010	2011	2010	2011
Total	748,553	726,657	246,919	226,944	64.9%	62.2%
Fewer than 50 inmates	23,971	23,261	17,505	15,217	140.0%	131.9%
50 to 99	42,271	40,857	19,309	17,157	87.8	83.3
100 to 249	92,142	91,212	38,730	35,944	80.6	77.4
250 to 499	101,480	99,909	37,464	34,772	72.0	68.7
500 to 999	127,081	122,735	38,022	35,596	60.1	58.4
1,000 or more	361,609	348,682	95,890	88,257	53.0	50.5

Note: Detail may not sum to total due to rounding. See Methodology for more detail on estimation procedures.

^aSum of all inmates in jail each day for a year, divided by the number of days in the year.

^bCalculated by adding weekly admissions and releases, dividing by the average daily population and multiplying by 100.

^cBased on the average daily population during the 12 months ending midyear 2006. Average daily population is the sum of all inmates in jail each day for a year, divided by the number of days in the year. Calculations based on jurisdiction size may not be comparable to those in previous reports. See Methodology.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails.

¹ Source: U.S. Department of Justice Bureau of Justice Statistics - *Jail Inmates at Midyear 2011 Statistical Tables*, Table 4, “Average daily jail population, admissions and turnover rate, by size of jurisdiction, week ending June 30, 2010 and 2011.”

Pay Tel verified this information by analyzing a cross section of its own client facilities using the data for new inmates booked during the month of April 2013, and found that the Jails served by Pay Tel today are experiencing the same level of turn-over.² In stark contrast to the “revolving door” population in Jails, according to American Correctional Association data, the Prison population has a weekly turnover rate of just 1.01%³.

How Turnover Impacts Costs

As with any other business, the cost of establishing service or “selling” to a new customer is greater than the cost of continuing to serve or maintain an existing customer. An analysis of Pay Tel’s Jail traffic shows that 33% of inmates are booked, place only free calls from the intake area, and are released before they make a single revenue-producing phone call. Not only are the instances of non-revenue calls increased as the population churns, but the costs associated with opening new calling accounts increase as well. The constant churn of inmates arriving and departing at a Jail means that the ICS provider is perpetually faced with presenting and explaining its calling program options to new inmates and new called parties that are unfamiliar with it.

Increased Cost for New Account Setup

The remaining 67% of inmates who are booked and place revenue-generating calls are calling on average 5 unique numbers. Pay Tel’s research shows that a small 212-bed jail can result in as many as 23,170 new customer telephone numbers dialed per year. *See Exhibit A attached hereto.* Over 93% of these numbers, 21,548 (wireless, VoIP or CLEC) require the called party to set up an account to receive phone calls. That is over 8X the number of accounts that must be set up compared to a similar-size Prison facility. Each new account requires the initial validation, First Call Free expense, live customer service for account setup, and the live customer service for account inquiries. All of these labor-intensive processes add to the cost of serving each of these customers even though the majority of the accounts will only receive a few phone calls and will go inactive in less than 72 hours when the inmate is released.

Increased Cost for On-Going Customer Service

Turnover also impacts the demand for customer service. Newly-booked inmates are encouraged to contact family to bond-out of the facility. Arrests happen at all hours, making 24 hour customer service an absolute necessity; and an added cost to the Jail ICS vendor. In contrast, prisoners have arrived at a facility after a trial, conviction and sentencing. There is no immediate urgency and often they are not permitted to make calls immediately upon arriving at a new facility. While customer service is important and must be made available, the demand for rapid answers 24 hours a day is not there. In addition, families receiving calls from Prisons do so for months or years. They become familiar with the service and require less personal assistance over time, further reducing the cost to support calling from a Prison.

² For example, Pay Tel client Randolph County has an Average Daily Population (ADP) of 212 and confirmed a weekly turnover rate of 63% with 575 new inmates booked in the study month of April 2013.

³ Source: *American Correctional Association 2010 Directory of Adult and Juvenile Correctional Departments*, Page 34-35 - Adult Inmate Population & Pages 38-41 Movement of Adult Inmate Population - Admissions and Releases

Increased Cost for Refund Processing and Inactive Account Management

When the majority of new accounts go inactive in less than 72 hours a number of these customers contact the ICS vendor for a refund of their unused account balance which creates another labor-intensive process to properly refund these funds in a timely manner. After six months of no activity Pay Tel classifies accounts as inactive and refunds the customer's money through a prepaid phone card that can be used by the customer to place long distance calls, apply the balance to another account or returned the card to Pay Tel for a full refund for no charge. All remaining account balances must be maintained by Pay Tel in conformance with individual state unclaimed property laws and turned over to the state revenue departments at the appropriate time. All of these procedures require significant IT development, are also very labor-intensive and increase dramatically the cost of providing ICS to Jails.

Increased Cost for Phone Investment & Maintenance - Phone Ratio

As a result of the dynamics described above, Jails require nearly twice as many inmate telephones as similar sized prisons for the same number of inmates: Prisons: 1 phone for every 16 inmates; and Jails 1 phones for every 8 inmates. More phones equates to higher capital investment, higher repair cost and higher demand for bandwidth, resulting in higher telecom cost.

System Integrations

The transitional nature of the Jail inmate population lends itself to require numerous system integrations to better serve the needs of inmates. These include Jail Management System integration, Commissary system integration, inmate banking integration, recording of visitation phones and more. The result is greater use of the inmate phone for other activities besides phone calls, which results in greater demand for bandwidth, and often more than half of the calls placed from an inmate phone are non-revenue producing.⁴ Due to the somewhat fixed population in prisons, these services are handled differently with established walk-up commissary windows, in-pod kiosks and other methods which dramatically lessen the demand for the phone to be used to provide free services.

A summary of the distinctions discussed above is attached as Exhibit B.

One of the industry's largest vendors, Securus, comments in this docket included distinct cost differences based on Jail size. See Expert Report of Stephen E. Siwek, Comments of Securus Technologies, Inc., at 3 (March 25, 2013) (showing a \$1.7106 cost per minute for the lowest volume facilities analyzed and a \$0.1748 per minute for the highest 10 volume facilities). Pay Tel agrees that a large Jail may be more efficient to serve than a smaller jail. however, the greater economic impact is seen when comparing the type of facility (Jail or Prison) and the associated turnover of inmates. The distinction is significant enough to warrant a separate review of costs for the ICS Jail market and, if a rate cap is to be imposed, it must be calculated at a higher rate to address the true costs of serving the jail market.

* * *

⁴ Pay Tel Jail clients using inmate banking integration, commissary ordering by phone, free calls and visitation recording average 53.9% non-revenue/free calls. In particular, Holmes County Jail call volume for the month of April, 2013 included 78.3% "free calls" including Commissary, debit inquiries, free calls, and visitation calls.

EXHIBIT A

Inmate Turnover & Calls Placed Prisons VS Jails 212-Bed Facilities

	Prison	Jail
Weekly Turnover	1.01% ⁵	63% ⁶
New Inmates Booked in a Year	111	6,916
Inmates at Start of Year	212	212
Total Unique Inmates Housed Over Course of a Year	313	7,128
New Inmates Booked and Released with Free Calls Only	0	2,282 (33%)
New Inmates Booked and Placing Revenue Phone Calls	111	4,634 (67%)
Quantity of Unique Numbers Called	Up to 24 per New Inmate; Potential of 2,664	Average of 5 per New Inmate; 23,170
Accounts Set Up	Potential of 2,478 ⁷	21,548 ³
Average Number of Calls per Account	Numerous Calls over time	Average 5 Calls per New Account

The Jail requires 8x as many accounts to be set up as a same-size prison

⁵ Source: *American Correctional Association 2010 Directory of Adult and Juvenile Correctional Departments*, Page 34-35 - Adult Inmate Population & Pages 38-41 Movement of Adult Inmate Population - Admissions and Releases

⁶ Pay Tel client Randolph County, has an ADP of 212 and confirmed a weekly turnover rate of 63% with 575 new inmates booked in the study month of April, 2013

⁷ Pay Tel historical data shows an average of 93% called numbers are placed to cellular phones, CLEC or VoIP provided phones, and require an in-house direct billed or prepaid account to be set up. The other 7% are LEC-billed traditional collect calls. The quantity of unique numbers called was multiplied by 93% to obtain the estimated maximum number of potential new accounts.

EXHIBIT B

Inmate Calling Service Market Distinctions Prisons vs. Jails

The following table identifies the major distinctions that drive the cost model difference between Prisons and jails:

Description	Prison Environment	Jail Environment	What does this mean?
Inmate Status	Most inmates housed in State and Federal Prisons have been through the judicial system and have been convicted and sentenced.	In 2011, 60.6% ⁸ of inmates in jail were “unconvicted,” having just been arrested and/or awaiting trial.	Most inmates in State & Federal prisons are serving a sentence; communications are with family members and loved ones until their time is served. In contrast, the majority of inmates in jails have been arrested and/or charged and are attempting to bond out or make bail. They are initiating calls to those they know that may be able to help: friends, family, bondsmen, legal counsel or public defenders, etc. The majority of these inmates will be released in 72 hours or less.
Inmate Turnover Rate	Nationwide Weekly Average Inmate Turnover State Prisons: 1.01% ⁹ Federal Prisons: 0.47% ²	Nationwide Weekly Average Inmate Turnover Local/County Jails: 62.2% ¹⁰	For example, a 212-bed Prison would receive on average 2.1 (1.01% x 212) new inmates per week, for an additional 111 inmates per year. These new prison inmates serve longer sentences, meaning that each inmate will yield multiple months of calling activity and overall greater call volume per number dialed, reducing the number of accounts needed and the overall customer service cost. A 212-bed Jail served by Pay Tel today ¹¹ has a <u>weekly</u> turnover rate of 63% (which is comparable to the national average). This means the facility booked on average 133 inmates each week for a total of 6,916 new inmates over the course of the year. On average 33%, or 2,282 inmates per year place only free calls and are released before making a revenue-producing phone call. Despite the fact that none of these inmates made a billable call, all of them were entered into the JMS and included in the interface with the inmate phone system so they would have the ability to place calls. The remaining 67%, or 4,633 inmates per year, place calls to multiple phone numbers requiring costly initial account setup, customer service, etc. for a stay that is less than 72 hours for the majority of inmates, and only yield a few phone calls per number.

⁸ Source: U.S. Department of Justice Bureau of Justice Statistics - *Jail Inmates at Midyear 2011 Statistical Tables*, Table 7 Percent of inmates in local jails, by characteristic - Conviction status

⁹ Source: *American Correctional Association 2010 Directory of Adult and Juvenile Correctional Departments*, Page 34-35 - Adult Inmate Population & Pages 38-41 Movement of Adult Inmate Population - Admissions and Releases

¹⁰ Source: U.S. Department of Justice Bureau of Justice Statistics - *Jail Inmates at Midyear 2011 Statistical Tables*, Table 4 Average daily jail population, admissions and turnover rate, by size of jurisdiction, week ending June 30, 2010 and 2011

¹¹ Pay Tel client Randolph County, has an ADP of 212 and confirmed 575 new booked inmates in the study month of April, 2013

Description	Prison Environment	Jail Environment	What does this mean?
Inmate Calling Restrictions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-approved calling list (List sizes range from 10 numbers to 20 numbers per inmate, avg. is 12) • Limitation to how often the list may be changed (limits vary from every six months to every month, average is every three months) • Restricted frequency of calling (limited number of calls and/or minutes per month - varies by DOC) 	Calling to any number that is not otherwise blocked	<p>On top of the higher turnover, the minimal restrictions placed on inmate calling in a jail setting, further accelerates the quantity of unique phone numbers called by inmates.</p> <p>Using the example of the 212-bed facilities above:</p> <p>In a Prison over the course of a year, the 111 new inmates would each have an approved call list of 12 numbers (average based on published DOC call list policies). Assuming that the inmate changes 25% of the numbers on his/her list once per quarter, this calculates out to be 24 potential telephone accounts set up to serve each inmate over the course of a year. This would yield a potential total of 2,664 new accounts.</p> <p>In a Jail over the course of a year, the 4,633 inmates who are booked and place billable calls, are calling on average 5 unique numbers each¹². This equates to 23,165 unique telephone numbers dialed over the course of a year. Over 90% of these numbers (wireless or VOIP) require the called party to set up an account in order to receive phone calls. <u>That's almost 8X the number of accounts that must be set up compared to a similar-size Prison facility.</u> Each new account requires added validation expense, First Call Free expense, live operator account setup expense, and additional customer service to answer account inquiries.</p>

¹² Across Pay Tel's client base, newly-booked inmates placing revenue-producing phone calls dialed an average of 5 unique numbers during the month of April 2013.


The above core distinction between jail and prison populations drives significantly higher costs of providing ICS to jail facilities:

Description	Prison Requirement	Jail Requirement
Free Calls	Minimal free calls required: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grievance Reporting Debit Account Balance Inquiry PREA Reporting Tip Lines Trust Account Fund Transfers via phone for debit calling 	Phones are used to provide a growing number of calling options that are free to the inmate, and create an added expense to the ICS provider: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Free calls to public defenders Pre-defined number of free calls per new inmate Commissary Ordering via inmate phone Automated Inmate Information System Grievance Reporting Debit account balance inquiry PREA Reporting Tip Lines Trust Account Fund Transfers via phone for debit calling
Phone Count (Ratio of inmates to Phones)	<p>Based on recent RFPs for State DOCs, the typical ratio of inmates to phones is 16 to 1¹³. More than double that of county jails.</p> <p>Typical Prison policies further limit phone use and phone access:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> DOCs cap inmate allowed calling lists (average is a maximum of 12 numbers) FBOP limit overall inmate call volume (average of 300 minutes per month or 1 10-minute call per day) 	<p>Across Pay Tel's customer base, the current ratio of inmates to phones is 8 inmates for every phone. This amount is needed due to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Higher demand for phone access Amount of free calls required (noted above) Jail priority to allow inmates phone access in order to bond out. <p>Added costs resulting from more phones:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Higher initial investment in phone and system hardware Higher recurring cost of bandwidth/phone circuits Increased repair/maintenance costs

¹³ Source: ADP and Phone Count Data from the following recent State Prison (DOC) RFPs: AL, KS, KY, MD, MO, MT NH, SC

Description	Prison Requirement	Jail Requirement
Customer Service Requirements	Customer Service demand is lower: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lower turnover means that fewer unique inmates and called numbers are supported • Labor Cost of account setup will yield a called party customer that will accept calls for many months or years • Call center support is required, but demand is lower, as called parties become familiar with service/terms and remain customers for extended time period. • Payments are made less frequently • Payments are made more often using web-site or automated phone options due to longevity of customers and familiarity with process 	Customer Service demand is higher: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High turnover means that a significantly larger quantity of unique inmates and called numbers must be supported • Account setup and payments require real-time live agent assistance 24 hours a day • Labor Cost of account setup will yield a called party customer for a short time period, perhaps just hours or days. • 24 hour call center support is required, demand and urgency is higher as called parties are being contacted by an individual who has been arrested and is attempting to arrange bond. • Customers require greater level of live agent support due to customer lack of familiarity with process. Greater live agent support = higher labor/call center cost.

Description	Prison Requirement	Jail Requirement
Required System Integration <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pre-approved Numbers & Validation Inmate Information Commissary Debit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initial call is anticipated by called party Called parties' numbers and address info are verified by Prison personnel Customer acceptance of calls is pre-approved (often in writing) through Prison specified process Prison oversight process results in minimal validation expense to ICS vendor 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initial call is unexpected by called party No pre-approved calling list at most facilities Individual numbers validated in real-time One billable call per 4 attempts (busy, no answer, hang-up) Transmission expenses for non-billable calls Significant validation expense
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Offender Management System (OMS) integration Development effort meets needs for entire project, multiple facilities Synchronization once per day, typically via FTP file transfer after midnight 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jail Management System (JMS) integration Development effort meets needs for single jail Real-time updates, 24 hours per day, via web-service which requires additional bandwidth
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> +/- 80% of Prison Commissary Ordering is accomplished through a walk-up window with daily hours Little to no demand for commissary ordering via phone. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commissary ordering via phone is often required to eliminate paper order process Real-time integration with commissary vendor to update product list and transmit orders Together with Debit functions described below - on average these calls represent over 53.9% of phone use¹⁴
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited availability based on individual Prison preference 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trust account balance inquiries via phone Balance transfers from trust account to debit via phone Commissary companies often charge a fee of up to 5% of the debit call revenue to transfer funds Together with Commissary functions described above - these calls represent 53.9% of phone use on average.

 - Additional bandwidth expense

¹⁴ In one example, Pay Tel client Holmes County Jail call volume for the month of April, 2013 reveals 78.3% "free calls" including Commissary, debit inquiries, free calls, and visitation calls



December 2011, NCJ 236319

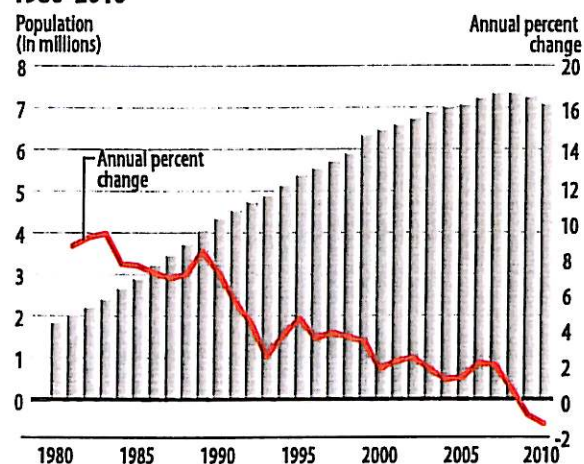
Correctional Populations in the United States, 2010

Lauren E. Glaze, *BJS Statistician*

During 2010, the number of persons under supervision of adult correctional authorities declined by 1.3% (91,700 offenders), reaching 7.1 million at yearend (figure 1). This was the second consecutive year of decline in the correctional population. The population at yearend 2010 dropped below the 2006 level (7.2 million).

The adult correctional systems supervise offenders in the community under the authority of adult probation or parole agencies and those incarcerated in state or federal prisons or local jails. (See text box below.) This report provides summary data on the total population under the supervision of the adult correctional systems and highlights significant changes in the components of the population. (See *Methodology*.)

FIGURE 1
Total population under the supervision of adult correctional systems and annual percent change, 1980–2010



Note: Annual percentage change was based on within-year change in the probation and parole populations and year-to-year changes in the prison and jail populations. The annual percentage change in 1998 and 1999 was adjusted to account for expanded coverage of probation agencies during those years. See *Methodology*.

Defining the adult correctional systems

Community supervision data collected by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) were reported by probation and parole agencies that supervise adults. In these data, adults are defined as persons under the authority of an adult court or correctional agency. Persons under age 18 who are prosecuted as an adult in a criminal court are considered adults and are included in these probation and parole populations, but persons under age 18 who were under the authority of a juvenile court or agency are excluded.

Jails are confinement facilities, usually administered by a local law enforcement agency, that are intended to hold adults. Local jails may also hold inmates under age 18 before or after adjudication (7,560 in 2010), and these inmates are included in the jail population.¹

The state and federal custody prison data were reported by state departments of corrections and the Federal Bureau of Prisons. (See text box on page 2 for

discussion about the difference between the custody and jurisdiction prison populations.) In these data, adults are defined as prisoners who were serving time in a state or federal correctional facility or privately operated facility under state or federal authority after being sentenced as an adult in a criminal court. Prisoners under age 18 who were sentenced as an adult in a criminal court (2,295 in 2010) are considered adults and are included in the prison population.² The prison custody population also includes persons under age 18 who were held (before or after adjudication) in correctional facilities in the six states with combined prison-jail systems.³

¹See *Jail Inmates at Midyear 2010-Statistical Tables*, BJS Web, NCJ 233431, for more details.

²The estimate of 2,295 persons under the age of 18 who were held in state or federal prison in 2010 is based on a June 30 reference date.

³See *Prisoners in 2010*, BJS Web, NCJ 236096, for more details.

APPENDIX TABLE 1**Prisoners under state or federal jurisdiction at yearend, 2000 and 2005–2010**

Year	Number of prisoners
2000	1,391,261
2005	1,527,929
2006	1,569,945
2007	1,598,245
2008	1,609,759
2009	1,614,355
2010	1,605,127

Note: Jurisdiction refers to the legal authority of state and federal correctional officials over a prisoner, regardless of where the prisoner is held. See *Methodology* and the text box on page 2 for a discussion about the difference between the jurisdiction and custody prison populations.

APPENDIX TABLE 2**Inmates held in custody in state or federal prisons or in local jails, December 31, 2000, and 2009–2010**

Inmates in custody	Number of inmates			Average annual change, 2000–2009	Percent change, 2009–2010
	2000	2009	2010		
Total	1,937,482	2,291,912	2,266,832	1.9%	-1.1%
Federal prisoners ^a	140,064	205,087	206,968	4.2%	0.9%
Prisons	133,921	196,318	198,339	4.2	1.0
Federal facilities	124,540	171,000	173,138	3.5	1.3
Privately operated facilities	9,381	25,318	25,201	11.0	-0.5
Community Corrections Centers ^b	6,143	8,769	8,629	4.0	-1.6
State prisoners	1,176,269	1,319,391	1,311,136	1.3%	-0.6%
State facilities	1,104,424	1,224,145	1,216,771	1.1	-0.6
Privately operated facilities	71,845	95,246	94,365	3.1	-0.9
Local jails ^c	621,149	767,434	748,728	2.3%	-2.4%
Incarceration rate ^d	684	743	731	0.9%	-1.7%
Adult Incarceration rate ^e	926	981	962	0.6	-1.9

Note: Data may not be comparable to previously published BJS reports because of updates and changes in reference dates. Total includes all inmates held in state or federal prison facilities or local jails. It does not include inmates held in U.S. territories, military facilities, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) facilities, jails in Indian country, and juvenile facilities. See text box on page 2 for a discussion about the differences between the custody and jurisdiction prison populations. See *Methodology* for sources of incarcerated data.

^aAfter 2001, responsibility for sentenced prisoners from the District of Columbia was transferred to the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

^bNon-secure, privately operated community corrections centers.

^cCounts for inmates held in local jails are for June 30 of each year. Counts were estimated from the Annual Survey of Jails. See *Methodology*.

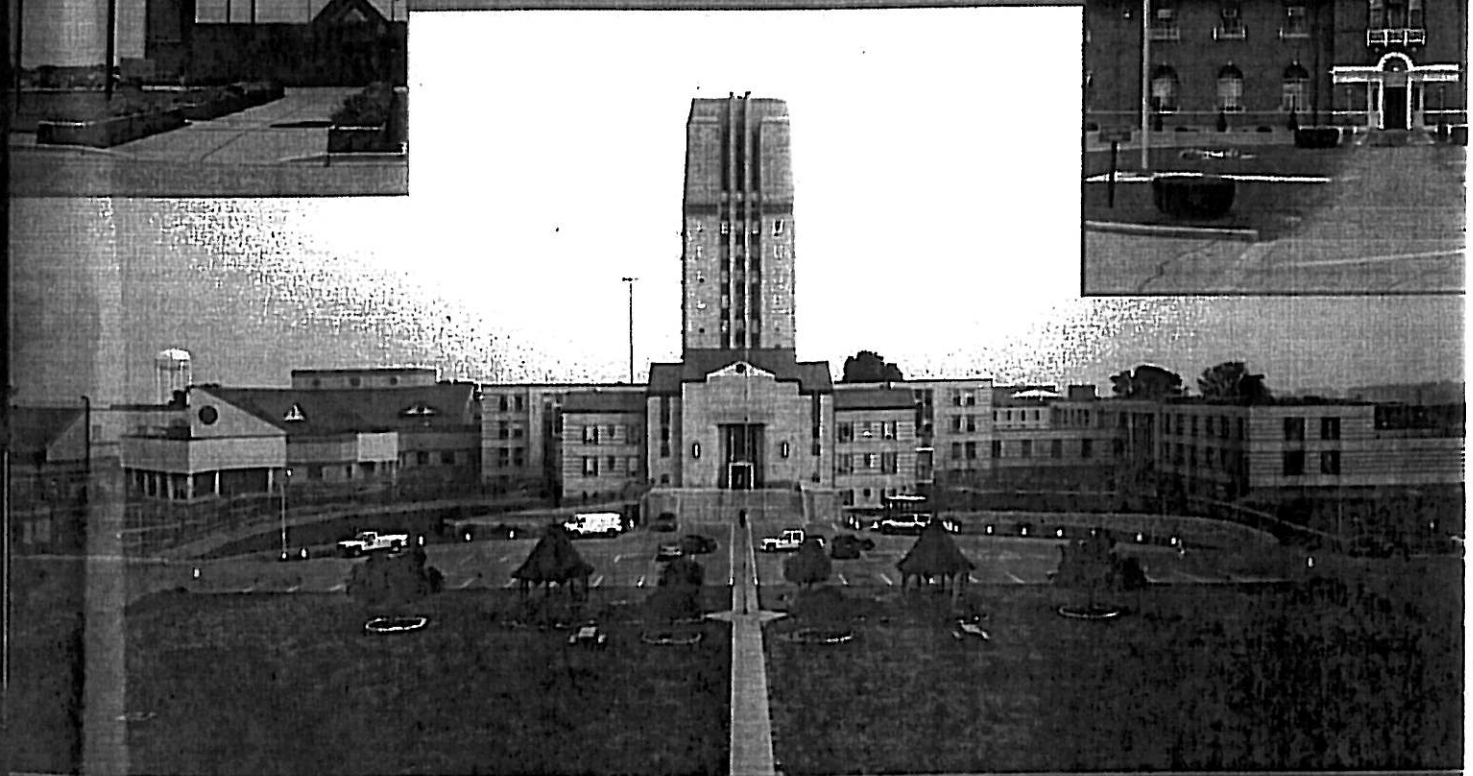
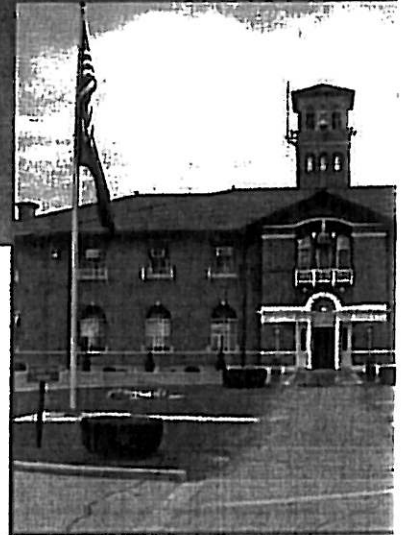
^dThe total number in custody as of December 31 per 100,000 U.S. residents. Resident population estimates were as of January 1 of the following year. Rates are different than those reported in appendix table 3 due to different reference dates.

^eThe total number in custody as of December 31 per 100,000 U.S. adult residents. Adult resident population estimates were as of January 1 of the following year. Rates are different than those reported in appendix table 3 due to different reference dates and these rates are per 100,000 U.S. adult residents.



American Correctional Association

2010 Directory



Adult and Juvenile Correctional Departments,
Institutions, Agencies, and
Probation and Parole Authorities

Ten States with Highest Inmate Population

California	170,099
Texas	154,964
Florida	101,250
New York	58,927
Georgia	54,270
Ohio	51,811
Michigan	46,630
Pennsylvania	45,755
Illinois	45,168
Louisiana	39,747

Source: 2010 Directory of Adult and Juvenile Correctional Departments, Institutions, Agencies, and Probation and Parole Authorities

Ten States with Highest Female Inmate Population

Texas	11,971
California	11,223
Florida	7,027
Ohio	3,958
Georgia	3,574
Arizona	3,425
Tennessee	2,759
Virginia	2,720
Illinois	2,556
Louisiana	2,556

Source: 2010 Directory of Adult and Juvenile Correctional Departments, Institutions, Agencies, and Probation and Parole Authorities

Ten States with Highest Juvenile Correctional Population

Mississippi	5,325
Georgia	4,201
California	1,707
Texas	1,676
Tennessee	1,631
Massachusetts	1,479
Colorado	1,173
Illinois	1,163
Louisiana	1,111
South Carolina	1,095

Source: 2010 Directory of Adult and Juvenile Correctional Departments, Institutions, Agencies, and Probation and Parole Authorities

State	Total	Male	Female	UNCONDITIONAL			CONDITIONAL			TRANSFERRED OUT			ESCAPED/AMOL			OTHER					
				Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F			
AL	12,374			4,015			7,490			NA											
AK	1,997	1,781	216	675	567	108	1,258	1,150	108	28	28	0	1	1	0	869					
AZ *	17,453	15,200	2,253	2,705	2,396	309	13,193	11,326	1,867	15	14	1	6	4	2	1,534	1,460	74			
AR	6,799	6,014	785	331	299	32	6,466	5,713	753	2	2	0	0								
CA *	167,772	149,267	18,505	2,779	2,529	250	133,919	120,324	13,555	10,214	8,684	1,530	46	38	8	20,814	17,692	3,122			
CO *	11,210	9,788	1,422	1,452	1,307	145	9,036	7,872	1,164	NA	NA	NA	407	330	77	315	279	36			
CT *	9,376	8,802	574	2,437	2,277	160	4,236	3,861	375	NA	NA	NA	0	0	0	2,703	2,664	39			
DE	302	273	29	245	221	24	49	45	4	8	7	1									
FL	38,564	34,218	4,346	29,559	26,112	3,447	7,557	6,774	783	1,319	1,211	108	129	121	8	NA	NA	NA			
GA	914	835	79				912	833	79				2	2	0						
HI	1,073	923	150	302	270	32	714	604	110	DK	DK	DK	15	14	1	42	35	7			
ID	2,038	1,762	276	585	522	63	1,448	1,236	212	0	0	0	5	4	1	0	0	0			
IL	36,900	33,589	3,311	4,899	4,673	226	32,001	28,916	3,085	NA	NA	NA	DK	DK	DK	0	0	0			
IN	18,019	15,446	2,573	592	461	131	17,363	14,925	2,438	0	0	0	64	60	4						
IA *	9,376	8,533	843	1,437	1,300	137	2,719	2,311	408	4	3	1	0	0	0	5,216	4,919	297			
KS *	4,666	4,113	553	1,209	991	218	3,301	2,990	311	33	21	12	15	14	1	108	97	11			
KY	14,340	11,699	2,641	6,129	5,172	957	8,025	6,365	1,660	3	3	0	183	159	24						
LA *	14,629	13,038	1,591	902	863	39	13,536	11,992	1,544	NA	NA	NA	137	136	1	54	47	7			
ME	823	756	67	386	356	30	437	400	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
MD *	14,706	13,782	924	4,124	4,044	80	9,450	8,697	753	349	331	18	90	87	3	693	623	70			
MA *	2,634	2,284	350	1,642	1,475	167	866	758	108	71	10	61	9	8	1	46	33	13			
MI *	14,507	13,556	951	1,532	1,504	28	12,913	11,998	915	5	5	0	6	6	0	51	43	8			
MN *	7,207	6,553	654	1,439	1,328	111	5,768	5,225	543	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
MS *	8,166	7,047	1,119	1,749	1,579	170	6,102	5,192	910	0	0	0	20	19	1	295	257	38			
MO *	19,553	16,883	2,700	2,126	1,954	172	1,095	1,011	84	5	5	0	1	1	0	16,366	13,922	2			

State	Total	Male	Female	UNCONDITIONAL			CONDITIONAL			TRANSFERRED OUT			ESCAPED/WOL			OTHER		
				Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F
NY *	27,666	25,939	1,727	3,311	3,170	141	23,558	22,016	1,542	520	489	31	110	108	2	167	156	11
NC	3,146	2,977	169	3,144	2,977	167	0			0			0			2		2
ND	814	698	116	167	140	27	632	546	86	2	2	0	7	5	2	6	5	1
OH *	24,732	21,472	3,260	13,039	11,263	1,776	11,690	10,206	1,484	1	1		2	2		0		
OK	8,690	7,374	1,316	7,551	6,468	1,083	1,114	894	230	10	7	3	15	15	0	0	0	0
OR	4,902	4,321	581	19	16	3	4,872	4,295	577	4	4	0	7	6	1	0		
PA *	14,756	13,312	1,444	3,613	3,342	271	9,229	8,342	887	86	82	4	124	107	17	1,704	1,439	265
RI *	1,239	1,154	85	660	625	35	517	472	45	53	49	4	1	1	0	8	7	1
SC *	9,416	8,531	885	4,277	3,827	450	4,951	4,518	433	0	0	0	24	23	1	164	163	1
SD *	3,437	3,002	435	341	281	60	2,768	2,417	351	299	278	21	8	7	1	21	19	2
TN	15,746	13,518	2,228	5,161	4,584	577	10,378	8,747	1,631	207	187	20	0	0	0	0	0	0
TX	72,220	61,225	10,995	32,705	26,783	5,922	39,513	34,440	5,073	0			2	2		0		
UT *	3,387	2,834	553	986	813	153	2,421	2,021	400	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
VT *	2,269	1,908	361	227	209	18	2,012	1,670	342	30	29	1	0	0	0	0		
VA *	13,083	11,513	1,570	11,538	10,073	1,465	1,260	1,177	83	29	28	1	0	0	0	256	235	21
WA	28,603	24,031	4,572	2,070	1,946	224	5,767	4,853	914	6	3	3	43	37	6	20,717	17,292	3,425
WV	2,606	2,233	373	732	666	66	1,756	1,488	268	0	0	0	6	5	1	112	74	38
WI	9,166	8,402	764	0			383	353	30	0			38	34	4	8,745	8,015	730
WY	797	684	113	331	284	47	453	391	62	7	5	2	6	4	2	0	0	0
Total	710,873	616,897	93,976	175,131	150,360	24,776	438,590	383,053	48,047	13,436	11,571	1,865	1,592	1,417	175	82,124	70,496	10,759
FBDP	50,516	45,849	4,667	0	44,604	4,604	0	1,062	42	0	153	18	0			0	30	3

OK = Do Not Know; NA = Not Applicable.

FBDP = Federal Bureau of Prisons.

* AZ - Other = deport to 1/2 term (332 males, 19 females); release to probation (555 males, 55 females); CA - Other = hospital/medical and all others not listed; CD - Other = probation, court order discharge, appeal bond; CT - Other = transfers out; Total admissions and total releases do not include facility-to-facility transfers; IA - Other = return to sentencing jurisdiction, violator program; KS - Other = return to court; LA - Includes include AIDS; Other = unsatisfactory or in error; MA - Other = release from out of state/prison and court releases; MD - All conditional releases are "early" and based on a combination of good conduct, program participation or housing status; Other = court ordered and some inmates received; MI - Other = includes conviction reversed, discharge by court, out to jail commitments; MN - Other = early release programs; MO - All conditional releases are "early" and based on a combination of good conduct, program participation or housing status; Other = court ordered and some inmates received; NE - Other = includes supervision probation/appeal or bond; NY - Other = court order discharge (130 males, 9 females) and other releases (26 males, 2 females); NC - Other = court order; OH - FY09 is July 1, 2008 - June 30, 2009; PA - Other = bail, release identification, state hospital, medical services; RI - Admissions and releases can be distinguished based on sentence length, but couldn't prior to FY07, therefore, data prior to FY07 is not comparable; Other = discharged at court; SC - Inmate escapes not included; SD - Inmate escapes not included; TX - data is based on calendar year; VA - Other = by court order or unknown; WI - Other = by court order or unknown; WY - Other = by court order or unknown; Other = appeal, remanded, resentenced; SD - Other = released to appeal bond or suspended imposition of sentence; UT - Other/Unknown = drug interdiction; VT - same data as reported in VT; WA - data is based on calendar year; WI - Other = by court order or unknown.

Movement of Adult Inmate Population—Admissions Year 2009

State	Total	Male	Female	NEW COURT COMMITTED			PAROLE VIOLATOR			RETURNED ESCAPEES			TRANSFERRED IN			OTHER		
				Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F
AL	13,446			6,368			2,316			315			NA			4,444		
AK	1,467	1,318	149	1,145	1,014	131	311	293	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
AZ	19,006	16,546	2,460	15,967	13,861	2,106	2,920	2,571	349	4	4	0	4	2	2	4,066	108	3,958
AR	6,767	6,003	764	4,425	3,861	574	2,240	2,067	173	3	3	0	66	63	3	21	21	0
CA *	166,471	148,339	18,132	93,693	86,346	7,347	91,353	83,535	7,818	51	38	13	633	581	52	20,594	17,692	2,902
CO	10,992	9,660	1,332	5,922	5,171	751	4,907	4,342	565	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	163	147	16
CT	3,270	3,015	255	975	879	96	743	701	42	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	1,552	1,435	117
DE	3,639	3,487	152	2,956	2,811	145	12	12	0	4	4	0	70	67	3	597	593	4
FL	39,354	34,941	4,413	38,438	34,134	4,304	2	2	0	15	12	3	899	793	106	0		
GA *	20,090	17,985	2,105	13,197	12,003	1,194	1,127	1,013	114	12	10	2	25	24	1	5,506	4,815	691
HI	1,827	1,535	292	1,335	1,105	230	492	430	62	DK	DK	DK	DK	DK	DK	0	0	0
ID *	2,000	1,772	228	546	498	48	658	599	59	8	7	1	0	0	0	616	495	121
IL	36,837	33,739	3,098	24,107	21,652	2,455	12,698	12,056	642	143	110	33	32	31	1	0	0	0
IN	19,538	16,734	2,804	12,363	10,344	2,019	3,779	3,387	392									
IA	5,491	4,735	756	2,922	2,592	330	746	646	100	0	0	0	8	6	2	1,815	1,491	324
KS *	4,651	4,108	543	3,229	2,800	429	1,275	1,174	101	11	10	1	36	32	4	100	92	8
KY	13,996	11,600	2,396	9,632	7,873	1,759	4,200	3,587	613	164	140	24	DK	DK	DK	0	0	0
LA *	17,019	15,459	1,560	5,704	5,240	464	7,208	6,665	543	137	136	1	0	0	0	3,970	3,418	552
ME	1,077	966	111	550	500	50	505	450	55	0	0	0	6	6	0	11	10	1
MD	14,661	13,196	1,465	10,034	8,808	1,226	4,137	3,927	210	100	97	3	385	359	26	5	5	0
MA	2,730	2,358	372	2,331	2,030	301	317	279	38	8	7	1	55	39	16	19	3	16
MI	12,723	11,969	754	7,227	6,713	514	4,580	4,400	180	11	10	1	5	5	0	900	841	59
MN	7,687	7,001	686	5,021	4,500	521	2,646	2,481	165	0	0	0	11	11	0	9	9	0
MS	7,973	7,032	941	6,867	6,072	795	967	832	135	132	121	11	0	0	0	7	7	0
MO	18,796	16,364	2,432	4,639	4,181	458	6,606	5,904	702	10	9	1	5	4	1	7,536	6,266	1,270
MT	2,376	2,008	368	1,671	1,366	275	287	267	20	33	29	4	48	41	7	337	275	62
NE	2,467	2,116	351	2,146	1,840	306	297	254	43	24	22	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
NV	4,840	4,132	708	4,727	4,123	604	683	565	98	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
NH	1,451	1,217	234	509	450	59	526	458	68	5	4	1	147	88	59	0	0	0
NJ	13,011	11,989	1,022	9,715	8,945	770	2,801	2,566	215	DK	DK	DK	27	25	2	468	433	35
NM	4,131	3,587	544	2,483	2,198	285	1,299	1,104	195	4	4	0	0	0	0	345	281	64

NEW COURT COMMITTED

PAROLE VIOLATOR

RETURNED ESCAPEES

TRANSFERRED IN

OTHER

State	Total	Male	Female	NEW COURT COMMITTED			PAROLE VIOLATOR			RETURNED ESCAPEES			TRANSFERRED IN			OTHER		
				Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F
NY *	25,319	23,702	1,617	15,039	13,990	1,049	9,491	8,956	535	109	108	1	490	462	28	190	186	4
NC	11,422	10,483	939	398	383	15												
ND	813	689	124	675	566	109	127	114	13	4,218	4,216	2	2	2				
OH *	28,547	24,990	3,557	26,165	22,804	3,361	2,365	2,169	196	16	16	0	3	3	0	2	2	0
OK	8,709	7,427	1,282	6,698	5,676	1,022	155	132	23	0	0	0	1	1	0			
OR	5,325	4,713	612	4,889	4,315	584	426	398	28	22	20	2	2	2	0	1,854	1,617	237
PA	14,292	13,376	916	8,232	7,685	547	5,030	4,825	205	176	163	13	31	23	8	823	680	143
RI *	1,137	1,065	72	942	879	63	161	153	8	1	1	0	32	31	1	1	1	0
SC	9,335	8,525	810	6,231	5,639	592	2,912	2,696	216	24	23	1	11	11	0	157	155	2
SD *	3,532	3,051	481	1,267	1,022	245	1,873	1,737	136	8	7	1	314	291	23	1,060	984	76
TN	14,190	12,250	1,940	8,501	7,313	1,188	4,780	4,164	616	14	10	4	126	113	13	769	650	119
TX	72,740	62,085	10,655	65,589	55,353	10,236	7,149	6,730	419	2	2							
UT	3,401	2,845	556	1,777	1,484	293	1,617	1,354	263	0	0	0	7	7	0	0	0	0
VT *	2,283	1,941	342	799	711	88	134	115	19	10	9	1	0	0	0	1,340	1,106	234
VA *	13,010	11,461	1,549	12,398	10,889	1,509	612	572	40									
WA	29,029	24,457	4,572	8,229	7,204	1,025	21,683	18,153	3,530	22	18	4	88	76	12	7	6	1
WV *	3,155	2,674	481	1,554	1,418	236	528	468	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	973	788	185
WI	8,296	7,620	676	5,810	5,087	523	2,471	2,331	140	36	34	2				215	202	13
WY	847	737	110	723	621	102	120	113	7	4	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	735,166	639,002	82,718	476,670	416,969	53,333	224,272	201,787	20,169	5,856	5,407	134	3,569	3,199	370	63,725	47,707	11,574
FBOP	57,052	52,198	4,854	51,524	47,006	4,518	4,628	4,330	298				899	861	38	1	1	0

DK = Do Not Know; NA = Not Applicable
 FBOP = Federal Bureau of Prisons.

*CA—Other = hospitalized and all others not listed; GA—Other = probation violations, revocations, detention center; ID—Other = probation revocations, failed rider (received jurisdiction) for male/female, and probation revocations; KS—Other = return from court; LA—Other = probation violations; NV—Other = return from court discharge (63 males, and 4 females), under civil commitment review (51 males), and other admissions (10 females); OH—data is for FY08 (July 1, 2008 - June 30, 2009); RI—admissions and releases can be distinguished based on sentence length, but couldn't prior to 07; therefore, data prior to 07 is not comparable; Other = return from Institute of Mental Health; SD—female scholastic data is for females released from prison in 2007 who came back into the prison system within 12 mos; VT—same data as reported in 05; VA—figures are for calendar year 08; WY—Other = diagnostic and probation violations.



April 2012, NCJ 237961

Jail Inmates at Midyear 2011 - Statistical Tables

Todd D. Minton, *BJS Statistician*

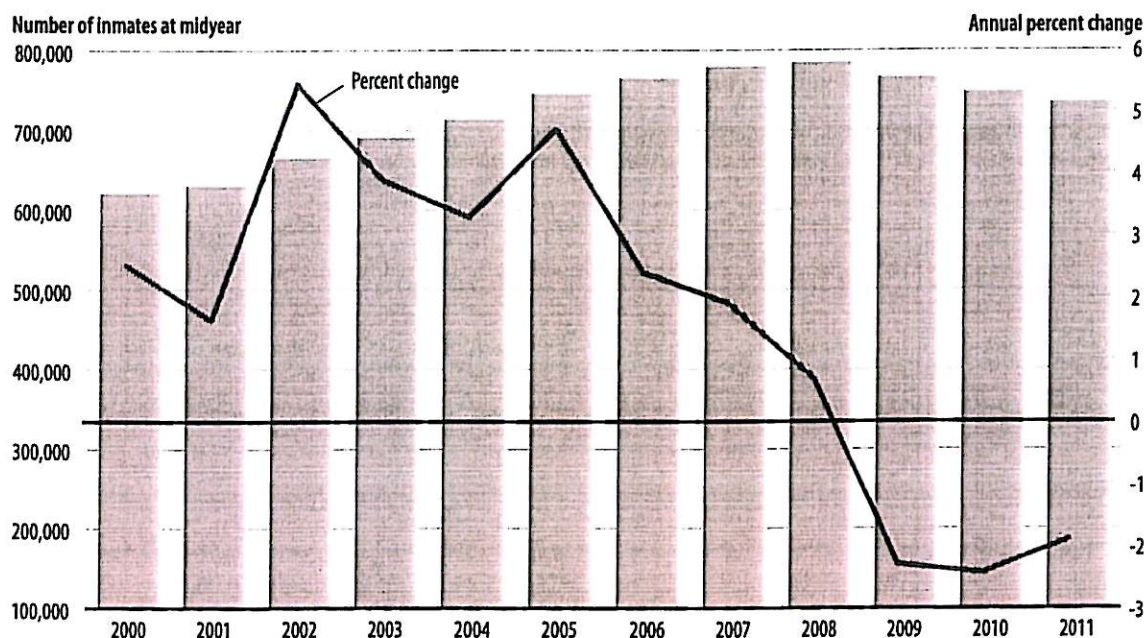
From June 2010 to June 2011, the total number of persons confined in county and city jails (735,601) declined by 1.8% (or 13,127 inmates) (figure 1, table 1). This was the third consecutive year of declining inmate populations. The number confined in local jails peaked in June of 2008 at 785,533 inmates. Since then, the number has declined by about 50,000 persons (or 6.4%). The average daily count of persons in jails also declined by about 50,000 inmates during this same 3-year period.

The jail incarceration rate—the confined population per 100,000 U.S. residents—dropped to 236 in 2011, down from 259 in 2007. The 2011 incarceration rate was the lowest jail incarceration rate since 2002.

Males accounted for 87% of the jail population on June 30, 2011 (tables 6 and 7). Whites accounted for 45% of the total, blacks represented 38%, and Hispanics represented 15% of inmates. Fewer than 6,000 juveniles were held in local jails (or less than 1% of the confined population).

At midyear 2011, about 6 in 10 inmates were not convicted, but were in jail awaiting court action on a current charge—a rate unchanged since 2005. About 4 in 10 inmates were sentenced offenders or convicted offenders awaiting sentencing.

FIGURE 1
Inmates confined in local jails at midyear and change in the jail population, 2000–2011



Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails and the 2005 Census of Jail Inmates.

Bureau of Justice Statistics • Statistical Tables

BJS

TABLE 3
Inmates confined in local jails at midyear, by size of jurisdiction, 2010 and 2011

Jurisdiction size ^b	Number of inmates ^a				Percent of all inmates	
	2010	2011	Difference	Percent change	2010	2011
Total	748,728	735,601	-13,127	-1.8%	100%	100%
Fewer than 50 inmates	25,260	24,592	-668	-2.6%	3.4%	3.3%
50 to 99	41,407	41,091	-316	-0.8	5.5	5.6
100 to 249	93,331	92,120	-1,211	-1.3	12.5	12.5
250 to 499	102,920	101,535	-1,385	-1.3	13.7	13.8
500 to 999	128,389	125,785	-2,604	-2.0	17.1	17.1
1,000 or more ^b	357,422	350,477	-6,945	-1.9	47.7	47.6

Note: Detail may not sum to total due to rounding.

^aMidyear count is the number of inmates held on the last weekday in June.

^bBased on the average daily population during the 12 months ending midyear 2006. Average daily population is the sum of all inmates in jail each day for a year, divided by the number of days in the year. Calculations based on jurisdiction size may not be comparable to those in previous reports. See *Methodology*.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails.

TABLE 4
Average daily jail population, admissions, and turnover rate, by size of jurisdiction, week ending June 30, 2010 and 2011

Jurisdiction size ^c	Average daily population ^a		Estimated number of admissions during the last week in June		Weekly turnover rate ^b	
	2010	2,011	2,010	2011	2010	2011
Total	748,553	726,657	246,919	226,944	64.9%	62.2%
Fewer than 50 inmates	23,971	23,261	17,505	15,217	140.0%	131.9%
50 to 99	42,271	40,857	19,309	17,157	87.8	83.3
100 to 249	92,142	91,212	38,730	35,944	80.6	77.4
250 to 499	101,480	99,909	37,464	34,772	72.0	68.7
500 to 999	127,081	122,735	38,022	35,596	60.1	58.4
1,000 or more	361,609	348,682	95,890	88,257	53.0	50.5

Note: Detail may not sum to total due to rounding. See *Methodology* for more detail on estimation procedures.

^aSum of all inmates in jail each day for a year, divided by the number of days in the year.

^bCalculated by adding weekly admissions and releases, dividing by the average daily population and multiplying by 100.

^cBased on the average daily population during the 12 months ending midyear 2006. Average daily population is the sum of all inmates in jail each day for a year, divided by the number of days in the year. Calculations based on jurisdiction size may not be comparable to those in previous reports. See *Methodology*.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails.

TABLE 5
Percent of jail capacity occupied at midyear, by size of jurisdiction, 2010 and 2011

Jurisdiction size ^b	Percent of capacity occupied ^a	
	2010	2011
Total	86.4%	83.8%
Fewer than 50 inmates	68.6%	65.9%
50 to 99	73.3	72.8
100 to 249	77.2	74.3
250 to 499	89.2	86.4
500 to 999	89.9	86.6
1,000 or more	90.6	88.3

^aNumber of inmates held on the last weekday in June divided by the rated capacity multiplied by 100.

^bBased on the average daily population during the 12 months ending midyear 2006. Average daily population is the sum of all inmates in jail each day for a year, divided by the number of days in the year. Calculations based on jurisdiction size may not be comparable to those in previous reports. See *Methodology*.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails.